

For State Senate (10th District):
FRANK KING,
Of Shenandoah.

For House of Delegates:
SAMUEL H. BOWMAN,
Of Shenandoah.

Public Speaking.

DR. KING and H. H. RIDDLEBERGER will speak in New Market Tuesday night next.

Also at Mt. Jackson Wednesday night.

At Lebanon Church, Saturday night, November 5th.

On Court Day, November 7th, DR. KING, SAMUEL H. BOWMAN, JACOB YOST and H. H. RIDDLEBERGER will speak in Woodstock.

Other appointments may be made by posters.

COURT DAY AT LURAY.

Last Monday was court-day in Page. By previous announcement Dr. King and Riddleberger appeared to speak for the Republicans. It did not work a great surprise to anybody when Tom Whitehead, Hon. Charlie O'Ferrall and Mr. Will Alexander appeared on the scene. Dr. King spoke to a rousing audience on the outside of the court-house, and Whitehead spoke on the inside of the court-house, assembling a small audience after agreement for a division of time. This valiant night of negro anecdote not would divide only on condition that he should open and conclude, and even these terms were accepted. The impression made by Dr. King in a plain statement from the standpoint of a business man was altogether favorable. Dr. Smoot was on the stand for awhile; he looked as pale as a piece of washed-out red tape, and when the meeting was over there was a general inquiry for Smoot. It was made apparent to the people present that King represented principles, Smoot only a name. It was made the more apparent by the fact that King remained with the assembled people of Page until the meeting closed, while a Sheriff's posse committed while he found Smoot.

The meeting was large and respectable—not in the sense that John P. Hale's was large and respectable, where only two men were assembled, the one being large and the other respectable. At this meeting the voting population of Page was assembled, and they gave Dr. King and his friends a hearing which for patience and attention was never excelled. Dr. Smoot, though present, did not present himself, but was represented by that prince of original founders, Tom Whitehead.

Tom did his best, but Smoot was noisier. Riddleberger bandied phrases with Whitehead, whom he had met before, when the gay eagle of Amherst and Lynchburg was a representative of interests in no sense Virginian.

It was in 1881 that Riddleberger met Tom Whitehead at Fincastle within voice reach of his grandfather's grave. It was that year that the people of Page and Shenandoah gave Cameron a majority for governor, and it was that year that Page, Shenandoah and an entire majority of the counties of the state, sat down very heavily on Whitehead and the theories of that day. In Page, the witty and mixing Thomas cat from Amherst was profuse of witticism and argument on the side of Hugh McCulloch, then the president of a bank in Great Britain. In Page, on Monday, he posed as a champion of States' Rights, and really made an Herculean effort to make the people of Page believe that he and his party represented every principle that underlies the institutions of this government.

Tom is a good fellow, but what he did not know is so thoroughly answered by the "Olive Branch" and the history of this country from the time that James Madison was Secretary of State, under the simplicity administration of Thomas Jefferson, who offered and had passed the first bill for the payment of the expenses of this government by customs' duties, now commonly called a tariff, that without further answer Thomas will go back to Amherst or to Lynchburg a wiser, if not a better man.

Tom actually said he and his party were in favor of the repeal of the internal revenue tax. We have so much confidence in Tom's general intelligence that we cannot conclude that he has not better judgment than to hope that intelligent people, such as he talked to, could believe for a moment that this country could do without the revenue derived from customs duties, unless they would resort to a system of direct taxation. Indeed Tom was so plausible and insinuating that many old Democrats of Page could not but help to divine the purpose for which he was brought there.

With all his native intellect and skill as an orator it seemed never to have occurred to him that it was Thomas Jefferson, after whom he was doubtless named, that expressed the wish in one of his most famous public documents so that the Atlantic Ocean was a wall of fire through which no vessel carrying foreign trade could pass, Tom seemed to forget for the time that the Lord was never as kind to the British as he was to the Jews of Jacob; for though he rolled back the waters of the Red sea, to let the Pharaoh driven hosts pass with an accepted predestination that only two should reach the promised land, Jefferson never feared that his prayer for fiery billows would make a passage way for foreign commerce and the products of foreign paper labor to be brought in competition with our own. In fact, Tom did not have the average appreciation of a providential goodness in conducting the trail and primitive barque of Columbus to a new undiscovered country that was to develop civilization, Christianity and irrevocably fix in the minds of the people the principles of self protection.

The principles of governmental, personal and religious liberty had their birth there, and the vagaries of a Whitehead will never accomplish the purpose of electing Smoot and Magruder.

It only remains to be told that the people of Page who were crazed with a name have not yet found a man they wanted as a candidate for the House of Delegates.

THE CANVASS AND CANDIDATES.

It has been a long time since the people of Page and Shenandoah have had such cause for congratulation during a period of election excitement as now. At our last county court the Democrats held a meeting with three speakers present besides the two candidates, and we heard no unkind word spoken of the Republican candidates—King and Bowman. Last Monday both parties were represented at Luray. Mr. R. T. Hubbard and Dr. King spoke on the outside of the court-house, and Riddleberger held a joint discussion with the Hon. Thomas Whitehead on the inside. The day was not marred by reference to either of the candidates in words that could have been uttered in his own parlour. We feel assured this will continue till election day. The four candidates who immediately interest Shenandoah, and the fifth one, Mr. E. T. Broyles, the Republican nominee of Page, in whose election we cannot feel less interest, are all gentlemen, deporting themselves as such on all occasions, and leaving the people to cast their ballots for the principles of one party or the other. We do sincerely hope that the pugmies of politics will allow this canvass to be ended as it began.

We know the Republicans had candidates quite equal in personal character and general reputation to those of the Democrats. We believe the carrying out of conservative republican principles will come to the benefit of men, women and children in this country, and especially in Virginia. We have seen Democracy represented in Federal and State governments for several years past. We have a series of broken promises, a contracted credit, depleted pocket books, a new and unconstitutional debt settlement in lieu of the one Democracy promised not to interfere with. We have unsupported asylums, old ladies dying in jail as lunatics, confined in cells with murderers, who were sent to the penitentiary for their crimes. We find ourselves without money to support the school system, except with shorter sessions, and we have learned by actions, which speak louder than words, that modern Democracy so reproaches the Federal government as that it will never allow it to assist in the matter of public education.

We may briefly conclude this article by stating that, in our judgment, Smoot and Magruder are quite as good as King and Bowman, if it were not for their poisonous, modernized Democracy. We believe it to be a duty that every man owes to his State or his family, to vote against Smoot and Magruder, because they entertain principles, if we may judge them by their past, as variable as the weather note in Gruber's almanac.

It was in 1883 that a howl was raised for a change. Democracy overcame Readjustment, and we have found everything changed since then. We suggest that it would be better for the people to change again. Changes are sometimes conducive of great good; at other times of great injury. We have seen the effect of the change of '83 in State politics, and of '84 in Federal politics, and now we submit confidently to the good judgment of the people of Shenandoah whether we had not better try some of the men who are not frightened by the scare-crow of a name when Virginia was in her direst distress.

The vigilants in West Virginia are showing an energy and activity in the lynching business, which is enough to excite the envy of any western State or territory, but the parties on whom Judge Lynch has been passing sentences were outlaws against society and a resort to such measures is ever justifiable the summary punishment visited upon them was well merited. In all communities there are characters ready and anxious to take any advantage of the timidity of officers or the lax administration of justice, and when they reach a point beyond which the endurance of peaceable citizens will not allow them to go, they too often find their own murderous methods are the means of bringing them to a halt and cutting them short in their careers of crime.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Written and compiled for the HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1887.
Governor Church, of Dakota Territory, has filed his annual report with the Secretary of the Interior. The report is very voluminous, and contains an immense amount of information concerning the rapid growth and development of that wonderful land. The Governor is exact in giving figures, and says they have a population of 268,477, an increase during the last year of 68,477, with an assessed valuation of \$157,084,365; an increase of over twenty per cent. during last year. He says it is an outrage to deprive such a people of the right to manage their own affairs, and that the demand of Dakota must be heeded by this Congress. Governor Church evidently means business, and has the facts to sustain him.

During the past summer there has been on an average a national convention of some sort here every month. Such gatherings work both ways: The hotel keepers make a handsome thing out of it, and the delegates have a chance to see the capital of the country, Washington, at any time of the year, is a beautiful city to visit, and those who have not seen it, but from their estimates from what they have seen in other cities, have a great deal to learn. Your average citizen has seen so much of business, heard the roar of manufacturing, the clatter of railroads and the pandemonium of Stock exchanges until he is tired of them. To come to a beautiful city dedicated to more quiet pursuits, where on all sides are fine buildings, lovely parks and broad streets over which his carriage may roll as if it were on glass, gives him a feeling as though he had been transported to another world. Besides, here, of course, over and above all things that the eye may see or the ear hear, are the traditions of greatness and eloquence in the past, and the excitement of political intrigue and ambition in the present.

The United States Supreme Court has decided to hear further arguments upon the application for a writ of error in the case of the condemned anarchists, and has set the hearing for Thursday. The court has also decided to allow the State of Illinois to appear in these proceedings, and has notified the Attorney General to make his appearance in behalf of the State.

The Republican National Committee will meet here on Dec. 8, at which time they will fix the date for the National Convention. Nearly all the large cities of the country are clamoring for the Convention, and possibly Chicago will win again.

It is said that the President is heartily glad to get home again. During the three weeks of his journeyings he had travelled 4,500 miles, passed through seventeen States, and been greeted by over five millions of American people.

Washington is a very desirable place of residence for young men ambitious of becoming lawyers or law students. The large number of libraries containing all the legal works worth having, the great amount of leisure time which the average young man has upon his hands, and the numerous law colleges with a modest admission fee, all combine to offer tempting conveniences to the disciples of Blackstone. There are three law colleges here, each with a faculty composed of the foremost lawyers and judges in Washington, and the registers this year show a much larger number of students than usual.

The Catholics are to build an immense University here consisting of seven buildings, and the aggregate cost will be nearly ten millions of dollars. The site selected is about two miles northeast of the city.

The Ohio Democrats here declare that they will go home to vote, let the consequences be what they may. And so with Virginia and Maryland. Civil Service is being handled rather roughly.

Dr. King is in Page, and will not leave there until he shall conclude his canvass. He is accompanied by Broyles, Newman, Wiley, Snyder, and doubtless many others. He has the entire support of the Republicans of Page county assisted by Democrats who believe in protective policy. The editorial support which he gets from the *Courier* testifies his positive strength. As soon as he shall return from Page, he and his friends here will begin a vigorous canvass, and on next court-day he, Yost, Riddleberger and others will endeavor to entertain the people of Shenandoah.

By that time, Mr. Bowman, who is necessarily absent from the county will be here to express for himself or through such representatives as he may choose his views on all public questions of the most vital concern to our people.

The emigration of cashiers is at present from the Canadian end of the line and shows that the Canadians are very apt pupils in matters of irregular finance and other enterprises introduced into their country by Americans. A Toronto dispatch says: "Philip Herz, cashier of the Millard tract depository, has skipped to the United States with \$10,000 of the depository's funds." In other words he was a religious man long enough to get hold of a large amount of cash and was then mean enough to make tracks with it to this country.

Prof. Geo. H. Hulvey, who had been nominated by the Democrats of Rockingham for the House of Delegates, declined to accept, and Geo. B. Keckley, as present Senator from that county, has been placed on the ticket in his stead.

DR. FRANK KING'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

VAN BUREN FURNACE, VA., October 17th, 1887.
To the Voters of the 10th Senatorial District:

GENTLEMEN,—I have just been nominated by the voters of the New Market County for the position of State Senator. With the highest appreciation of this expression of your confidence and respect I can but regret that your choice has not fallen upon some one else; but the time is now too short to make changes, and a sense of duty constrains me to accept the nomination.

As the position comes to me unasked and unsought, so I accept it, with no promise, except, if elected, to do my duty as a conscientious, thorough Republican and Virginian—a Republican from the organization of the party and who has voted for every nominee from that time down to James G. Blair, and who hopes to live to vote for him again, or whoever may be the nominee of the party in 1888, when no blundering Doreland can prevent Republican triumph.

I stand squarely upon the Platform of the National Republican party as laid down at the Chicago convention; a platform that can be condensed into a very few words, viz.: Equal rights for every man, equal education for every child, and the fullest protection for American labor and every American industry. I am in favor of the abolition of the entire Federal Reserve system—a measure that should have been long since abolished, and not retained merely to make positions for political favorites.

The State debt I view as purely a business matter that should be settled by business men as speedily as possible, and not by a political football between the parties.

By every rule and principle of law and equity, the State of Virginia has a just and valid claim upon the Federal Government for the payment of every dollar of her debt, and that Government should pay it. I believe in the payment of the debt by judicial usurpation there is no more left out which to make a debt than there is in the corpse upon which you would levy an execution, or in whose name you would make a receiptable man, an earnest advocate of free and general education and free and general education and free and general education to cast my vote on the side of the free schools of our state and country.

I believe we should have better roads for the labor bestowed upon them, or that we should have less either better roads for the labor, or less labor for the roads.

In national politics I am a Republican. I believe the principles of the Republican party will promote the best interests of our people, and though state legislators can have no direct vote on questions of purely national concern, yet they have a voice as representatives which national legislators can not turn a deaf ear to.

I hope it is unnecessary to say that I am always in favor of the pure and honest administration of our state affairs, and I am in favor of the views before stated, and also a continuance of the state allowance to maimed Confederate soldiers.

Thanking the convention and asking the public to consider what is presented in this letter of acceptance, I am, Respectfully,
SAMUEL H. BOWMAN.

Indicted for Libel.

PETERSBURG, VA., October 21.—The grand jury today indicted R. P. Barham, editor and publisher of the *Daily Index-Appel* newspaper; W. E. Evans, editor and owner of the *Virginian*; and James H. Lewis, the colored people here, and Messrs. M. M. Lewis, C. Kennedy and W. T. Smith for criminal libel. The prosecutor in the case is T. J. Jarrett, mayor of the city. The charge against Barham is that of publishing a series of resolutions adopted at a colored political meeting here in August, which reflected on the mayor's official conduct.

The signers to the resolution were Messrs. Lewis, Kennedy and Smith. Lewis is a colored lawyer here and a candidate for the legislature. The charge against Evans is that of publishing an article which reflected on the mayor's official conduct, and the charge against Smith is that of publishing an article which reflected on the mayor's official conduct.

If *Frank Trade* has done so much for England, and protection be so ruinous to us, why should the Cobden Club be so anxious to have us change our system for hers? It is history, that under the influence of protection steadily maintained, rigidly enforced for 600 years, England grew to be the greatest nation on earth; and now, after less than fifty years' trial of free trade, she is begging bread from other countries, and struggling to maintain herself for her commodities of manufacture in the foreign markets, where once she was a rival; and is being threatened with successful competition at her very doors, under the shadow of her own factories.

S. H. BOWMAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

To the Voters of Shenandoah County:

By the Convention of Republicans, held in New Market, on Saturday last—the 15th inst.—I was nominated as a candidate for election to the House of Delegates. Never was I more honored, nor conferred with greater surprise to a recipient. I am a delegate to the Convention, and was there only to vote for others, as expression should develop the prevailing preference for candidates. No suggestion of my nomination, or the possibility of it, had been made to me, and I am quite sure it was as much a surprise to the convention as it was to me when I was declared the nominee.

But I find myself a chosen candidate, and must accept the honor or decline it. Several days of conference with gentlemen throughout the county have constrained me to do the former; and realizing, as I do, my own inexperience in matters of legislation, it is due to those whose representative I may be to set forth briefly the views I entertain on the most important questions of the day.

It may not be considered irreverent, I could wish that this cup had passed from me. At the inception of Readjustment I espoused the cause of the readjusters. I gave the best support I could to their cause, and followed the fortunes of that party to this day, believing that Virginia had no hope short of the final triumph of that party organization. I have sustained the Riddleberger bill as an equitable settlement of our state debt, and there is but one consideration that would move me from that position in relation to that measure now. We have recently seen judicial usurpations which would entirely obliterate geographical lines and make the Atlas of the school the plaything of a bood. Rather than see this change in our institutions, I would cheerfully support any measure that would preserve the whole of the debt, and the autonomy of the state be destroyed by judicial usurpation there is no more left out which to make a debt than there is in the corpse upon which you would levy an execution, or in whose name you would make a receiptable man, an earnest advocate of free and general education and free and general education and free and general education to cast my vote on the side of the free schools of our state and country.

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It is equally matter of history that the United States, her daughter, a little more than one hundred years old, has outstripped England, her mother, in every state and not only the greatest agricultural, but the largest manufacturing country in the world, under the benign influence of protection, which had made this mother so great.—Why should we change?—S. Bassett French.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of Missouri has passed a resolution refusing liquor dealers to that order, and requiring members of the order in the business now, to abandon the traffic or be expelled.

FIGHT WITH OUTLAWS.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER—RUD TRAINOR'S GANG AND VIGILANTES.
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 21.—A special to the *Arkansas Gazette* from Wawalla, Indian Territory, says: "On Thursday evening last, a fight took place between the party of the Arkansas river between Rud Trainor's gang of outlaws and a vigilance committee under the leadership of Robert Henderson, a Scotch half-breed, which followed them from Duckworth's store, in the Creek nation, on the occasion of the raid there on Wednesday. It appears that the outlaws, finding out the size of the force which was following them, decided to risk an encounter, and made haste to reach the river banks, where they could find shelter behind the trees and in the ravines which line the banks on either side. In this they succeeded, so that when the vigilantes came up they were entirely for a time at the mercy of two score of men who knew not what mercy was. Henderson then took his men short distance up the river, where a ford was found; then crossed and took up a position on the other side of the stream from the outlaws, and where his men were as well protected as those of Trainor's men.—The river at this point is only about one hundred feet wide, and across this narrow strip of land, on Thursday night, Henderson and his men were singing on their mission of death. When the vigilantes had succeeded in this position they found they had lost three men and two more were seriously wounded. As Trainor found the enemy in this position on the opposite side of the river, he sent half of his men down the stream to cross and attack the other side, fighting under the cover of trees. In this coup *d'état* the vigilantes were met by the outlaws, who met them half way and opened fire upon them, checking their course and driving them back. In endeavoring to retreat, Ben Chubbett was killed, and before the river could be reached and forded, John Leech, one of the robbers, was shot off his horse, but not killed. The fight from this on was continued across the stream, the banks of which were lined at distance about 100 yards, with sharpshooters, and the outlaws were a head, arm, or any part of a body visible on either side than a leaden bullet was seeking to find lodgment there. As Thursday night was coming on Henderson called his men in for consultation, and they decided that of his force eight men were killed, and that eight others had received serious though not fatal wounds. The force was in this way reduced one half, and it was thought best to remove the wounded here and go back home and stir up reinforcements. It is thought as many of the outlaws were killed as of the pursuing party, though the latter never knew. Henderson says he will now collect a hundred men and follow the robbers to Hades if necessary but that he will wipe them out.

A FINEST GIRL DESERTS HER BETROTHED.
A Fincastle (Va.) correspondent of the *Lynchburg Virginian* writes: "A pretty little romance was enacted at a handsome farm-house about three miles from here last Sunday. A pretty and attractive brunette, who was the belle of the neighborhood, and generally admired by all who knew her, was engaged to a young man (to whom she was engaged to be married) in the parlor of her father's house, last Sunday afternoon, when another gentleman friend called and asked her to take a walk with him. She excused herself from her betrothed, and accepted the invitation. The young man waited patiently, but the young lady did not return from the drive, but extended her trip with her new companion to another State, where they were quietly married, and upon their return the young lady will have the honor of being Mrs. Joseph Watkins, instead of Miss Jennie Cronise, as heretofore. The rustic young man who was left to keep house would doubtless prefer his name concealed, as is well known in Lynchburg."

Terrorized by Bandits.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, October 24.—Start county, along the border of Mexico, in a state of terror. Mexican bandits ride in gangs through the streets of Rio Grande City and other neighboring towns at night, and officers of the law dare not show themselves. Saturday a party of bandits came to town and mailed two letters at the post-office—one to Manuel Guerrero, of Roma, and the other to James H. Garcia, of Rio Grande, notifying them that unless they immediately raised \$15,000 and \$8,000, respectively, for the bandits, their stores would be blown to atoms with dynamite. Governor Ross has been appealed to for protection, but thus far no response has been received. The United States cavalry located at Ringgold Barracks, near here, are of no service, because the official red tape necessary to move troops from the barracks on short notice. Before the order from headquarters could arrive, the town might be sacked and the bandits safe in Mexico. Stage travel in this section is at present dangerous.

Death of James Bessford Hope.

A London dispatch announces the death of Right Hon. Alexander James Bessford Hope, liberal conservative member of Parliament for Cambridge University. His gift to Virginia in 1875 of a statue to Gen. Stonewall Jackson has made his name especially familiar to the people of this State. The deceased was born in 1820 and was distinguished as an archaeologist, politician and author. He has written largely on church architecture and policy, and was the author of several novels. As the proprietor of the *Saturday Review* he exerted great influence upon the politics of his day. Since 1868 he has represented Cambridge in Parliament, having previously represented other constituencies. He was a wealthy man, having an income of \$10,000 a year and large properties in London and elsewhere.

For a Murderer Committed Years Ago.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 22.—David Roberts has been convicted of murder in the Morgan County (Kentucky) Circuit Court and sentenced to the penitentiary for life. In October, 1864, he killed J. L. Kase, of West Liberty, was arrested, escaped, and was later found where he became a prominent citizen. A short time since a son of Kase learned of his whereabouts and, procuring a requisition, had him arrested and brought to Kentucky for trial. Roberts is about seventy years old.

GREAT BLAZE IN ST. LOUIS.

A FURNITURE FACTORY AND BUSINESS HOUSES BURNED—HALF A MILLION GONE.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 22.—The most destructive fire that has occurred in this city in more than a year broke out at six o'clock tonight in the Woolman-Todd Company's wholesale and shoe house, 413 Washington avenue. It soon communicated to John Martin & Co.'s wholesale clothing house, next door on the east, in the same building, and then, sweeping swiftly through both stores, ignited the rear part of the large seven-story warehouse of the Seacrest Furniture Company, which were filled from cellar to garret with furniture. Here the fire raged with great fury, and in the course of an hour the entire building was gutted and all its contents destroyed. Some of the Seacrest building, No. 607, was the building of the Mitchell Furniture Company, the fourth and fifth stories of which were entirely ruined and the lower floors flooded with water. North of the Seacrest building, Nos. 615 and 617 were occupied by Leonard Ross, extensive furriers. These stores were also completely gutted, and their contents either wholly destroyed or damaged beyond repair. Adjoining the Woolman-Todd Company, on Washington avenue, was Koerner's saloon and restaurant. This was crushed by a falling wall and afterwards burned. On the corner of Leveue street and Washington avenue, within the angle made by the stores of John Martin & Co. and the Seacrest Furniture Company, stands the large retail dry goods store of Wm. F. Crowe & Co., which escaped the fire, but a part of its west wall was broken in by the falling of the east wall of the store of Martin & Co.'s building, and the goods were damaged by water and smoke to the amount of about \$10,000, which is covered by insurance. The second and third floors over Koerner's saloon were occupied by A. Weiss & Co., manufacturers of underwear and cloaks. Their loss, \$30,000, insurance \$10,000. The other losses, as near as they can be ascertained to-night, are: Seacrest Furniture Company, loss \$125,000, insurance \$75,000; Woolman, Todd & Co., loss \$100,000, insurance \$50,000; John Martin & Co., loss \$75,000, insurance \$50,000; Leonard Ross, loss \$50,000, insurance \$25,000; Mitchell's Furniture Company, loss \$15,000, insurance \$12,000; Koerner's loss \$12,000, insurance \$6,000. The total loss will fall but little short of half a million.

A DAY FOR THANKSGIVING.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S PROCLAMATION APPOINTING THE 24TH OF NOVEMBER.
WASHINGTON, October 25.—The following proclamation was issued late this afternoon:

By the President of the United States.
The goodness and the mercy of God, which have followed the American people during all the days of the past year, claim their grateful recognition and humble acknowledgment. His omnipotent power has protected us from war and pestilence and every national calamity; by His gracious favor the earth has yielded a generous return to the labor of the husbandmen, and every part of honest toil has led to comfort and contentment; by His loving kindness the hearts of our people have been replenished with fraternal sentiment and patriotic endeavor, and by His unerring guidance we have been directed in the way of national prosperity.

To the end that we may, with one accord, testify our gratitude for all these blessings, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 24th day of November next, as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by all the people of the United States, and in the midst of our work and employment be suspended, and let our people assemble in their accustomed places of worship, and with prayer and songs of praise, give thanks to our Heavenly Father for all that He has done for us, while we humbly implore the forgiveness of our sins and a continuance of His mercy.

Let families and kindred be reunited on that day, and let their hearts, filled with kindly cheer and affectionate reminiscence, be turned in thankfulness to the source of all their pleasures and the Giver of all that makes the day glad and joyous. And in the midst of our worship and our happiness, let us remember the poor, the needy and the unfortunate, and by our gift of charity and ready benevolence let us increase the number of those who, with grateful hearts, shall join in our thanksgiving.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.
By the President:
THOMAS F. BAYARD,
Secretary of State.

LYNCHED BY INDIAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 22.—Early this morning a mob of about two hundred men made an assault upon the residence of Dr. J. Carroll Kelly, the purpose being to secure the person of Amer Green, who is charged with murdering Miss Luella Mabbutt. Green had until Wednesday been confined in the prison at Michigan City, as a precaution against possible lynching, but on that day was brought to Indianapolis, and was held in the city jail. The sheriff did not anticipate any trouble, and had taken no precautions. When the assault was made he had only one deputy to assist him. The mob hammered in the wooden door leading to the residence part of the jail, and the deputy rushed in and demanded the keys of the jail proper. This was refused, when a man with a sledgehammer and cold-chisel broke the locks and forced the doors. Green was released, and he fled, but he tried to defend himself, but was overpowered, and taken from his cell, placed in a wagon and driven out of town to Walnut Grove, seven miles east and not far from where the murdered girl lived. Here he was lynched. Green was one of the most desperate criminals that ever afflicted Indiana. In August, 1886, he abducted, and supposed to have murdered, Luella Mabbutt, a farmer's daughter. He was captured in Texas last July with his brother, Bill Green, also a murderer, and both were taken to Michigan City for protection against mob violence. Bill Green is now on trial in Miami county, and Amer's case would have come up here tomorrow on a motion for a change of venue.

Preparing to Hang the Anarchists.

CHICAGO, October 25.—Preparations are already being made for the great anti-anarchist drama of the 11th of November. Already orders have been given, it is said, to the members of the Second I. N. G. that they will be required to be on duty for a full week, or perhaps longer, prior to November 11th, in their armory, or wherever else their services may be required. It is probable that the First Regiment may be called upon to do the same. Quite a sensation was caused to day among the inmates of the women's department of the jail by an official request that they help make the shrouds and caps to be used at the execution of the condemned anarchists. Some of the women were willing to do the work required, and were even anxious to participate in the ghastly task, but others were strongly opposed to rendering any aid, and these formed so large a part of the inmates that it may be necessary to have the work done outside the jail.

Garrett's Mental Condition.

BALTIMORE, October 24.—The statement is made, on the highest authority, that Robert Garrett is insane on one subject—a monomania on the telegraph. On all other questions he is perfectly rational, but when the telegraph is mentioned in his presence, or the thought of the manner of its disposal flashes upon his mind, Garrett loses all control of himself, and is totally irresponsible for what he does. The gravest fears are entertained for the ultimate results of his malady, paralysis of the brain being not improbable.

Two Daughters of Wm. Riley.

Springfield, Ohio, are in a critical condition from the use of "Snowflake," a face powder. They lost the use of their fingers and arms, and violent pains in the limbs and stomach followed. The first symptoms were noticed five years ago, but it was not until last year that it was known that it was "Snowflake" which was now a mere skeleton, has spasms every half hour. Doctors say it is doubtful if she ever recovers, and that even if she does she will never be healthy again as white lead from the powder is in her system.

Murder in Isle of Wight.

NORFOLK, VA., October 25.—The steamer *Lark*, which arrived from Isle of Wight county last evening. A farmer named Henry L. Jones shot and almost instantly killed William Saddle, one of the employees upon his farm. It is stated that the two men quarreled over the putting of a horse into the stable, when Jones got the gun and shot Saddle. Jones made his escape, and was seen in Smithville at twelve o'clock last night, and before anything was known of the killing. This morning officers were in town looking for him. Jones is a married man, with several children, and Saddle, who belonged in Southampton county, was single.

Joint Debate in Virginia.

[Special to the *Richmond American*.]
LURAY, VA., October 24.—Today was a great one for the Republicans of Page county. Senator Riddleberger met Colonel Whitehead, Democrat, in joint discussion, and completely demolished him. While the discussion was going on in the court house between Colonel Whitehead and Senator Riddleberger, Dr. King, the Republican nominee for State Senator, and Colonel Hubbard, Democrat, spoke to a large audience in the court house yard. Page county can be counted as giving 250 majority to the Republican ticket.

Detective John T. James, who killed J. Riley, his partner, in Norfolk, has been bailed in the sum of \$2,500.

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